DISCORDS OF CITY RULE.

PROSECUTION OF POLICE OFFICIALS. NEW INDICTMENTS AGAINST THE CONVICTED POLICE COMMISSIONERS TO BE APPLIED FOR TO-DAY-AN ATTEMPT TO THE THE HANDS OF THE GRAND

JURY-RUMORS ABOUT POLICE CAPTAINS. Application to the Grand Jury for additional indictments against ex Police Commissioners Gardner and Charliet has been postponed until to-day. The witnesses were in attendance, but it was deemed advisable

to have the matter co over for one day. Inquiry was made at the District Attorney's Office yesterday, in reference to the flying rumors that new adictments had been found against ex Police Commissomers Gardner and Chartick, and that indictments had also been drawn charging seven police captains with misdemeaner and malfeasance. Both stories were declared by the Cierks of the Court of General Sessions. and Mr. Sparks, and Mr. Clark, to be wholly unfounded. Assistant District-Attorney Lyon is given as the anthorty for the statement that proceedings have been begun by the Grand Jury against Messrs. Gardner and Charlick, although he could not tell whether new indictments would be presented before to-day.

The rumored charges against the police captains are based upon their alleged interference with inspectors and supervisors of elections, and the additional item was circulated that 50 policemen had been subpensed be ore the Grand Jury in order that they might give tes timeny for or against their superiors. Mr. Lyon said that he knew nothing about the indictments, adding art he certainly would have known, if they had been brought. He knew nothing of any affidavits containing charges against police captains. Several inspecters of election who have been indicted on charges of violation of the election law gave bail before Recogremove Clerk Denny yesterday.

The case of the indicted Police Commissioners was alled up resterday before J. dge Sutherland, in General Sessions, by A. Oakey Hall, one of their counsel.

Mr. Hall said: In one of the journals this morning I read that witnesses in the case of Messrs. Charlick and Gardhat against whom new indictments are sought to be ob-tained for further violation of the Election laws, have been summoned to appear before the Grand Jury this morning. The result of the inquest will be, it is exassioners will have to plead. Now, if your Henor please, in the Oyor and Terminer and its recent adjourned term, on the very last day, I made an appliion in the presence of the then Attorney General to outs in that Court then and there tried, and ist we should be tried although at persona afort to himself in the hot weather, and we e teacored to force the cases on, and insisted that we aget not to suffer under the stiging of the existing indic ents longer than the Court could set a day for tria ted that the ends of public Justice had been suffici existing indictments were moved off untier term. Now the application I have made to s this, and I make it on my own responsi ol, and on my general retainer in this cawhatever, that your Honor send for the Grand and enlightening the fury upon their duty your Honor to bring before the jury, in your discretion s, which the Clerk of the Court now here will ree the Grand Jury in respect to their duty nst men who live in the City of New-York, who can taken before a magistrate at any time for examina increand-I; is perfectly clear to my mind I

w pro edure.
M. Hai -I do not ask the Court to make any order

ne common law protects your o do it. It would be an extraaware of what they are doing. Mr. Hall-It is not the press that brings it to your orice. It is the confusel. The Judge declined to accede to the request of the

DAVENPORT'S ELECTION EXPLOITS.

A COMPLAINT MADE AGAINST HIM BY THOSE WHOM HE ARRESTED LAST FALL-TAMMANY HALL TO AID THE PROSECUTION.

Those who are in a position to know say valuey endeavoyed to have the case brought to trial and finally the charge was dismissed. It is this class of cases on which proceedings will be taken against the Commissioner. It is understood that while the complant's against Commissioner Davenport will be made by arrivate citizens, they will be supported by the inflaruce of Tammany Had, and that the expenses will be paid by the latter. The question will be tested whether citizens can be arbitrarily arrested on frivalous complaints and imprisoned at the caprice of a United States

Commissioner John I. Davenport said yesterday in regard to the charges against him and the demand for his removal, that he knew nothing about them. He had to begraphed to Judge Woodraff asking for a copy of the to egraphed to Jodge woonpail asking for a copy of cantizes and requesting a trial in open court. No answer had seen received to this. Friends of the Compressiver said that the whole matter was merely at sitempt to muzzie bavenpart before the elections came on so that Taumany Hall could force in their candidates.

HOW HEINREICH WAS ABRESTED. The circumstances of the outrage on which the pres ent charges against Commissioner. Davenport are based were related as below by the victim, George A. Hein wich, while a prisoner in the Ludlow-st. Juli in October

About 9 a. m. on Saturday, Oct. 19, 1872, two men railed at his private residence, No. 125 Third-st., and, without a word of expanation, one of them demanded us full name. Mr. Heinreich repeated that it was becare a. Heinreich The questioner, holding a note-took so that Mr. Heinreich said, "That is not my name: why don't you write it as I gave it?" Not receiving a satisfactory reply, Mr. Heinreich asked what was their object in calling on him. They answered that they had come to get information about was their object in caling on him. They answered that they had come to get information about election matters, and that they wanted to know hour ne had been in this country. He told them how long he had been in this country, He told them how long he had resided in America, and added that he had ione he had resided in America, and adopted that he may be information to give concerning election matters. The men saked Mr. Hebreach how old he was. This always it is indigration; he refused to answer, and quietty showed them the door. As they were leaving the house, one of them (Deputy United States Marshal Charles J. Sthal) displayed an official badge, said that he was a marshal, and threatened to have Mr. Heinreich

ock the same day a Deputy United States At a clock the same day a Deputy United States Marshar went to Mr. Heinreich's house and arrested him on a warrant charging bith with obstructing a United States officer in the discharge of his duty. Mr. Heinrich insisted that he had done acting for which he could be legally arcested, and protested against the seizure. Disregarding his protestations, however, the officer nasted him note a carriage, drove to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and took him through a private passage to Parfor F. Commissioner Davenport came in soon afterward, and upon Mr. Heinreich's demanding the grounds of hisarrest, replied that he was charged with obstructing an election Supervisor, and tast ball would be reward, and upon Mr. Heinreich's demanding the grounds of hisarcest, required that he was charged with obstructing an election Supervisor, and that ball would be required in \$0.00, with two sarreties Mr. Heinreich said that if time were given be could procure built to the extent of \$1.000,000. White on the way to the hotel, Mr. Heinreich had induced the officer to stop long chough for him to find John Keytemann, a retired flour incremant of considerable weath, whom he took with him and officer as a bondsman. After learning that he was worth at least 50 times the amount of the bail required. Commissioner Davengort masted on having another bondsman, and immediately ordered an officer to take Mr. Heinreich to the Ludiewest, Jail, and keep him there until the following Monday morning. This was done, and, at 11 a. m. on the rist, Mr. Heinreich accompanied by his counsel, appeared at Commissioner Davengort's office. They waited for some time, but Commissioner Davengert did not come, and at length at was decined to dittempt to release Mr. Heinreich on a writ of habeas corpus, and the necessary afflowit was handed to Judge Bustchford in the United States District Court. Refore corpus, and the necessary affidavit was handed to Judge Banchford in the United States District Court. Before the Judge had examined the affidavit, Commissioner Davenport entered his office and the writ of habeas corpus was acandened. Mr. Heinreich demanded that

Mr. Hirsch, of the counsel for Mr. Heinreich, replied sees for the prosecution are on duty ! Upon what a Police Commendation of Mr. Helbreich has no active on put us of Mr. Helbreich has no active on politing to warrant his groot, and were it all to form 1.2.

he be immediately examined before the Commissioner. The latter said that he had come to admit Mr. Heinreich to bail, but not to go on with the examination, because

the witnesses on the part of the Government were un

be done over again, I would advise him to do as he has

done.

Commissioner Davenport replied: You can advise your clients as you like, but I want you and everybody else to understand that if they interfere with my mel they will be brought before me, and get into trouble.

An immediate examination was again demanded, and they will be brought before me, and got into trouble.

An immediate examination was again demanded, and again refused, when iMr. Reytemann was accepted as bondaman. The two or three examinations which took place subsequently, with lapses of a week or more between each, were chiefly characterized by their one-sided nature, and the overbearing conduct of Commissioner Davennort, who presided over them as a bidicial officer. On the first occasion, after the proceedings had gone on for some time, the Commissioner interrupted a witness who was testifying and said, "I don't feel like sitting here all day and listening to your useless questions, and, what is more, I won't." Soon after he adiourned the case to a day a week later. When saked by counsel for the defense if, as the liberty of a citizen was involved, he could not set an earlier day for the continuance of the examination, the Commissioner curriy replied, "I won't."

On Oct. 2, 1873. Mr. Heinreich's counsel made a motion before Judge Benedict for the release of his client. The Judge said he thought it was a long time to allow a charge to rest over a man's head. United States District-Attorney Bliss said. "This befure one of the first cases of the kind, I do not, under all the circumstances, deem if advisable to have Mr. Heinreich indieted." Judge Benedict said, then, let him be immediately released, and it was done.

Commissioner Davenport's alleged authority for the

Judge Benedict said, then, let him be immediately released, and it was done.

Commissioner Devenport's alleged authority for the
arrest of Henreich was the old Enforcement law of
IST, by which the deputy marshals appointed in ethies
having more than 20,000 inhabitants have authority,
which is given in general terms, to "verify the registry,"
and it is made a misdemeaner to obstruct them in
the discharge of their duty. But newhere in
the act is power conterred to violate the
sanctity of a man's house, though the manner in which
the "verification" was to be made was not defined.
The supplementary and amendatory law of 1872, extending the Enforcement act to all parts of the country, declarge plainly that "the Supervisors herein provided for
shall have no power to make arrests or to perform other
duties than to be in the immediate presence of the officers holding the election, and to winces all their processings, including the counting of the votes, and the

MINOR MUNICIPAL CONTROVERSIES.

RESOLUTIONS DENOUNCING UP-TOWN IMPROVEMENTS PRESENTED TO THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT-A MISCHIEVOUS RULE OF THE BOARD DISCUSSED.

A meeting of the Board of Estimate and Aprtionment was held in the Controller's office at 2 p. m resterday. All the members were present. The Co troller presented the following resolutions, the consideration of which had been objected to at the former meet ing of the Board :

1874, six months to June 30.. 1,908-647-10

Stock issued in 1872. \$25,000 00 Stock issued in 1873. \$25,000 00 Stock is used in 1874. \$50,000 00

Whereas, The Controller has been required by monitate present court to raise moneys to but the expenses of one comming into to benjerards, streets marks and avones, as foli-

ention of the class of works under what ar

Alderman Vance moved that the resolutions be laid over and printed on the minutes, in order that they that no formal charges have yet been made against | might have time to examine them. They contained, he Commissioner Davenport, and that a complaint has believed, statements and opinions to which they might been made to Judge Woodruff by one or more of those | not be willing to subscribe on mature deliberation. The of the Commissioner in | motion was adopted, after which Mr. Vance presented a arbitrarily arresting them previous to the last election | resolution authorizing the payment of the tenth and one section day. Mr. Heinreich, an elderly gentleman, installment of \$150,000 of the city subscription a reputable resident of the Eighth Ward, was arrested to the stock of the Brooklyn Bridge Comfor refusing to give his age. He was locked up and unally receased on bail. He has on several occasions much as this subject had not been stated at the call to much as this subject had not been stated at the call for the meeting, as was required by the rule of the Board. The Mayor said that he would sign no more calls for The Mayor said that he would sign no more calls for meetings unless they contained a clause allowing them to take up general business not particularized in the call. The Controller moved to amend the rule requiring 48 hours time to intervene between the calling and the holding of a meeting and to have 24 hours considered sufficient time. This was objected to by Mr. Vance because it had not been stated in the call. Both the motion for the Bridge Company payment and the Controller's amendment to the 48-nour rule were dropped under the rule.

The following issues of bonds were authorized: \$15,525 of judgment bonds for the bondation of judgment against the city; \$100,000 of Park Improvement bonds, to take up other bonds move maturing; and \$42,000 of County bonds for the completion of a new drive north of One-hundred-and-fig-sith-st. The meeting then adjourned.

journed.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction received protests yesterday from Dr. McDonald, Chief of Staff of the Charity and Small-Pox Hospitals on Blackwell's Island, and Warden Lescomb of the Penntentary, against reducing the estimates for supplies for those institutions. Dr. McDonald says that the food in the hospitals is now barely sufficient, and Warden Liscomb states that the expenses of the Penltentiary have been already reduced to the lowest estimate. The cost per munit for each day has not exceeded 3½ cents during me past six months. The expenditure in the institution as open much less this year than it has ever been jefore.

THE ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen held a special mee ing yesterday. It was expected that a resolution would be introduced by Assistant Alderman Healy denouncing the action of the Board of Aldermen in asking the Governer to suspend and remove the Mayor, the ground of dissent being that the Aldermen should have consulted the Assistant Aldermen before taking such action. The resolutions were not presented. It was currently re-ported that John Keily had intimated that such action would not be politic, and the resolutions were therefore not presented.

would not be politic, and the resolutions were therefore not presented.

Alterman Simonson presented a resolution to the effect that the police authorities should be directed to enforce more rigidly the ordinance prohibiting the discharge of firearms, fireworks, or any other communities. Assistant Alderman Chancy opposed the resolution for the reason that he did not wish to prevent Young America from enjoying in his neual way the anniversary of the country's independence. He moved that the resolution be laid over until July 4, 1875. Carried. The Committee on Arts and 8 leuces reported adversely to the resolution passed by the Board of Aldermen appropriating \$5.006 for the purchase of the Randall maps and surveys. The matter was referred back to the Committee. The resolution of Alderman Morris in the Board of Aldermen, directing that the expenses of the dog pound sheuld be defrayed by the city was concurred in by a vote of 17 to 1. Assistant Alderman Wisser voting in the negative. A communication was received from the negative. A communication was received from the Mayor, stating that he had inadvertently vetoed the resolution directing that Sixty-sixth-st., from Avenue A to resolution directing that Sixty-sixth-st., from Avenue A to Taird-ave, should be paved, and asking that it should be returned to him. A resolution was passed that the street be paved, notwithstanding the Mayor's veto. Assistant Alderman Clancy moved that the Board ad-journ to July 2. Assistant Alderman Thornell amended the motion by substituting Dec. 31. Assistant Alderman Clancy's motion prevailed.

MUNICIPAL NOTES.

The Mayor was busy yesterday with his official duties, ucluding the meeting of the Board of Apportionment He says he will probably not have his reply to the Gov ernor ready before Wednesday.

Controller Green demes the statement made by some

one that he has failed to attend the last three public lettings by the Department of Public works for "street improvements," causing delays in the progress of the works. He says that there have been only two openings of bids for street improvements since Jan. 1—on April 25 and June 17—and that he was present at both of them.

Police Commissioner Voorbis sent a letter to President Police Commissioner Voorhis sent a letter to President Steward not the Board of Excise yesterday, announcing his resignation as Treasurer. On motion of Commissioner Marshall, the following resolution was passed: Resolved, That we cannot allow the removal of our esteroid objects, the Hon. John R. Voorhis, to a higher sphere of duties to passible the conding upon aurustates one warm appreciation of its steal attitute his thorough interrity and uniting and misell gent develop to his order and we feel that his Honor, alayor Haveneger, as to be engratualized for his appointment of Mr. Voorhis to the position of Police Commissioner was use that will select execut upon his admissible and as feelect excell upon his admissible for the position of the commissioner was the first policy of the position of the Commission to which he has transferred in the Commission to which he has transferred in the Commission to which he has transferred in the contraction.

CHARITY'S BEST MEDICINE.

SUCCESS OF THE FIRST DIET KITCHEN. DELICACIES AND GOOD FOOD NEEDED BY THE SICK POOR QUITE AS MUCH AS DRUGS-WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED IN THE DEMILT DISPEN-SARY DISTRICT-A SIMPLE MODE OF LESSENING

For many years past ladies whose experience has been very large and extended among the sick poor in large cities and eminent physicians who have studied the public health of large communities, have held the opinion that the providing of suitable medicines and their distribution from great dispensaries was not more important than that the sick and convalescent should have those delicacies which add to the strength and assist so much in the patient's restoration to health. The poor who are treated by dispensary physicians have no money wherewith to buy the delicate luxuries that might tempt the appetite of the sick, and in many cases where they have money enough to purchase the material, they are ignorant of the proper method of preparing the prescribed food. Drs. Stephen Smith, Eisha Harris, Willard Parker, Austin Flint, Frank H. Hamilton, J. Marion Sims, Alonzo Ciark, William H. Van Buren, T. Gaillard Thomas, and many other distinguished physicians, expressed their willingness to assist in carrying out some plan that might fulfill this SUCCESS OF THE AMERICAN LINE OF great object. After fully discussing the many plans that were suggested, Mrs. A. H. Gibbons, a daughter of Isaac T. Hopper, the philanthropist, recommended that it be made a woman's work. It was decided to try the experiment in the Demilt Dispensary district. If it succeeded, then the good work could be extended throughout the entire city. Dr. Stephen Smith and Dr. Elisha Harris called upon

Mrs. Gibbons at her residence No. 111 West Forty-fourthst., on Sunday evening last, and it was then decided that the recent report (which has never been published) had shown that the experiment of the "diet kitchen" had been such an unqualified success, and productive of so much good to so many in the Demilt district, that a simlar institution should be established immediately in Waverley-place, near the Northern Dispensary.

Rooms were hired in No. 410 East Twenty-third-st., and on April 24, 1873 they were occupied. The establishment was called the New-York Diet Kitchen. The obects of the Society commended themselves so favorably to the public that the first appeal for pecuniary aid was responded to liberally, and \$1,600 was placed at the command of the Society for the establishment and support of the kitchen. A competent attendant was employed by the Society, to prepare and issue food upon the requisitions of the house and visiting physicians under the supervision of a directress and her associate. Their duty was to visit the kitchen daily, coming in contact with the patients, learning their circumstances, and reporting all cases to a board of visitors. To these visitors were allotted the different parts of the district for the purpose of making inquiries into the real necessities of ach family, and of aiding in the general purposes of the Society by distributing flannels and other articles of clothing—gifts of the benevolent—necessary in sickness. The experience of the year has more than justified the anticipations of the managers as to the practical nature of the cuarity and the beneficent character of its work. Before this kitchen was established many a nother with a large family, recovering from tedious sickness, was compelled to give up and become an invalid for life for want of those delicate articles of food which she needed. The consumptive's home has been cheered, and many cases have come to the knowledge of the Society where the father of a large family has been brought back to health and placed in a condition to support those dependent upon him, when, without this assistance, the entire family must have been thrown upon the public charities and supported as paupers for many years at a large expense. Aside from the suffering and want that have been alleviated, it is the opinion of Drs. Harris and Stephen Smith that the pauper ele ment of the district in which the diet-kitchen has been in operation has been greatly diminished. As an economical measure the diet-kitchens have saved more than enough to pay all their necessary running expenses. It is considered much cheaper to assist the head of a family to recover his health so that he can work and support himself and those dependent upon him than by withholding that assistance to have that family thrown upon public charity as paupers for many

In one instance a man and his wife, with six children ived in a tenement in the Demilt district. Soon after the seventh child was born the mother's convalescence was very slow, and the hot weather coming on she grew weaker and weaker, until she could no longer nurse her child. She had assisted in the support of the family by taking in washing, and this resource was off by her weakness. To add to their troubles her husband was taken sick and was obliged to be sent to Bellevne Hospital. The Dispensary physician saw that the mother needed goo food far more than medicine. He ordered from the diet kitchen fresh boiled eggs, morning and night, chicke and plenty of fresh vegetables for dinner, and a pint of Dublin stout morning and night. One of the assistants went over from the kitchen and instructed the oldest child how to boil the eggs by means of a small apparatus heated by an alcoholic lamp. The other food was cooked to the kitchen and sent out fresh and hot at the proper began to gain strength at one In three weeks she was able to gentinue her washing, and sue soon gained perfect health. By this treatment a large family were saved from becoming permanent dependents upon the public charities, besides the restoration of health of a mother who would have become a comfirmed invalid even i she had lived. This is not an uncommon case. Where the patients would be better off in the hospital, they are sent to the one most suitable and admission is at procured. Anything in the way of luxuries and delicades that may be thought necessary for the patient b the dispensary physician is furnished promptly and in

The anticipated cost of the kitchen as estimated by the managers was \$2,000 a year. The Treasurer's report shows that the current expenses have been considerably within that sum. The entire amount that was paid out during the past year has been \$1,957 04. This included many expenses incidental to the establishment of the kitchen which will not recur, and ought not to be embraced in the annual current expenses of maintaining kitchen. The receipts have been sufficient after paying this sum to leave in the treasury, at the end of the year \$398 96.

The cost of medicines in the New-York Dispensary during the past year was not far from \$4,000. If half of that amount had been expended for the diet kitchen. said Mrs. Gibbons, there would have been quicker reoveries, and it would have taken much less medicine That is, Mrs. Gibbons believes that the success of the kitchen in the Demilt district for the past year has shown conclusively that good food is better for the sick poor than medicine, and that the addition to the kitchen of the dispensary will lessen instead of increase its current expenses. The sick poor are furnished with suitable food to give them strength and restore them to health by the cooperation of the diet kitchen, while without that auxiliary the patients remain much longer upon the physicians' hands, and

us the expenses for medicine are largely increased. The managers purpose in the coming Autumn to en arge their list of annual contributors, and this will en able them to start a kitchen in each district in the city. By the Society's rules any person may become a member by contributing \$3. They believe that their true policy is to rely mainly upon annual contributions of members as the safest, best, and most enduring basis on which to establish a charity so useful in its character and so

broad in its objects. Many wealthy ladies often wish to do something for the poor, but do not know how to direct their labors so as not to make their charities a great burden. When the flower mission was established it became very popular with many fashionable ladies. This was a way in which they could perform a charitable work and not endure any of the hardships that such labors entail. But the flowers were a perishable gift, and though the idea was a pretty one, yet it did not compare in its use fulness with the diet kitchen. A sick person values nothing so much as the delicate food that is at once palatable and strengthening.

The demands upon the kitchen became greater and greater as time passed on. A building was at length

The demands upon the stream secana years at length prented at No. 378 Second-ave, and given up to the objects of the Society. Here all sorts of delicate broths and soups have been prepared daily. The quantity issued to each patient and the period for which the supply is continued are regulated by the judgment of the paysician making the requisition. Two hundred and twenty-five persons have received the benefits of the kitchen for a period of from one day to four months.

3 The visitors of the sick have been diligent in their self-denying work, not only refleving many cases of wretchedness and poverty by distributing flaunels and numerous editer articles of olothing necessary in sickness, but, through their own efforts and assistance of friends, many out of work have been able to gain a livelihood. This is believed to be the wisest way to help the poor. The visitors keep a careful record of every family that is visited, and all the circumstances comested with their cases are recorded fully. These records are open to examination, and the public can see at any time just what the seciety is doing, and wao are receiving its benefits. The gratifude of those who have been assisted and brough back to health by the society's efforts has been very accent. It is not

tioned as a remarkable fact that in no case has an impostor been assisted. The attempt has been made several times, but the applicant has been thwarted by his neighbors, who have been so grareful for the assistance extended to them that they would not see the society imposed upon by the unworldy. A society of ladies make up garments that may be required by the sick poor. These garments are to be delivered upon the requisition of the ladies? Visiting Committee.

Miss M. L. Choate, the directress, speaks of the efficient assistance of her associator, and acknowledges how much their deep interest in the work has contributed to its complete success. The fidelity and zoal of the attendant in charge of the kitchen the past year is also commended. Dr. J. W. Brennan, one of the playsicans of the Demit Dispensary, in a letter to Mrs. Gibbons, speaks of the det-kitchen, after a thorough experience in its workings, in so favorable a way that some of his expressions may be read with interest as showing the true work. ence in its workings, in so favorable a way that some of his expressions may be read with interest as showing the true work that has been done. He says "The chief defect in most charitable societies is the delay and uncertainty of obtaining supplies from them. I have known patients to die while writing for promised and expected succor; and in many other cases it has come too late. The certain and immediate relief afforded by the Diet-Klichen gives it an advantage over most other institutions of the kind—in advantage which perhaps can only be fully appreciated by the poor shivering, starving recipient, I trust your association will be enabled to establish other klichens soon, particularly as we in stanticipate a hard Winter, when no donot the dem ad for relief will be unusually great, taxing to the util at every charitable society." utm at every charitable society."1

A NATIONAL ENTERPRISE.

STEAMERS.

9W TO REVIVE OUR COMMERCE-PHILADELPHIA SETTLES THE VEXED QUESTION-FOUR FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMERS CARRYING THE AMERICAN FLAG ACROSS THE OCEAN-HISTORY OF THE EX-PERIMENT-DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSELS. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—Every winter since the war ended Congress has been told by a crowd of schemers and jobbers who thronged its jobbies that American commerce could not be revived except by Government aid. Theorists in both Houses, and secret partners in the jobs presented by these lobbyists, took the one-sided statistics and arguments manufactured for them and repeated the same story to the country, accompanied with eulogies of this or that prancible plan for "restoring our flag to the seas" at the expense of the tax-payers generally. Nobody was interested in sifting these pretended facts and looking for another side to the case, and in the end the public became convinced that it was impossible for us to build iron steamers in this country and ran them in the European trade in competition with British bottoms. Capitalists would not invest money in ships when the Washton statesmen were all the time telling them that without special legislation of one kind or another such avestments would be rulnous. Everybody waited for Concress to act. A multitude of conflicting plans and a wholesome fear of popular condemnation of any one of them if adopted, fortunately prevented definite action. There were reports of committees, volunteer pamphiets, and bills without number, out no law was passed. Last session the excitement over the fluancial question threw the whole subject into the background, but even then a new project was hatched, in the shape of a proposition from a tew public-spirited gentiemen who kindly offered to establish a huge iron-ship vard if Congress would piedge the Government to pay the interest on their bonds. About two years ago, when the movement for subsidies, bounties, grants, or special privileges of some sort to revive commerce was a good deal stronger than it has been since, a few Philadelphia business men, who had both money and enterprise, looked the matter over carefully and came to the conclusion that the time had array at that the appointment by you of a day mutually convenient for my presentation of this statement in person before your Committee. Meanwalle, I shall make public my presentation of this statement in person before your Committee. Meanwalle, I shall make public my presentation of this statement in person before your Committee. Meanwalle, I shall make public which the terms of your of as that it before the public, which I hereby accept.

I therefore, give you notice that I shall prepare a shill and detailed statement in accordance with the terms of your Committee's invitation to me "to furnish such facts as are within my knowledge," touching matters "which compromise the character of Rev. Henry Ward Beccher." I shall be ready to lay this before you within a week or a ray as that I can cover them, each and all, with my control the numerous facts and evidences in such strict one of the numerous facts and evidences in such strict one of the day mutually convenient for numerous facts and evidences in such strict of the day of as seen thereafter as I shall find my self able to set the numerous facts and evidences in such strict of the day of as seen thereafter of Rev. Henry Ward had been as a revitain my knowledge. The may convert the same of the same with the day iusion that the time had arrived to test the truth of the theories about the feasibility of running American-built steamers to European ports. They saw new lines of and Transatlantic cities, and observed that the old lines were doubling the strength of their fleets. In spite of Americans should not participate in a trade in which | doubted not but that the truth would be reached in time Englishmen, Scotchmen, Frenchmen, Germans, and even Belgians and Norwegians were engaged. According to their idea, the way to restore American commerce was to build American ships and run them, leaving Congressmen and the looby to their schemes and theories. These sensible Philadelphians formed a company

called the American Steamship Company, paid in the money required, and contracted with the well-known ship-building firm of Win. Cramp & Sous to build four first-class iron steamers of the capacity of 3,100 tons each. The first of these vessels completed was the Pennsylvania, which made her first voyage from this port to Liverpool in May, 1873. The Omo followed in August, and the Indiana in October, and in January. 1874, the fourth vessel, the Illinois, went out. Without any great ado, and with far less interest than so important an event ought to have excited in the country. an American line of transatlantic ships was thus established, and for the first time in many years the Stars and Stripes were seen in an English port on a passenger steamer. The Philadelphia Company owning the line | Harriet Ada Trubee, is the real plaintiff; that there is New-York shipping merchants looked on the experiment as doomed to failure. They had imbibed the notions had been unjustly imprison prevalent at Washington, and were waiting for the Government to begin some artificial, coercing, and stimu- pended : lating process to revive our ship-building and foreign commerce. The few who thought the daring |venture that the line would be transferred to New-York within a year. In making this prediction, they did not take into two important advantages that the line derives from its present terminus. The first is the substantial support of Philadelphia importers, who have given it nearly all their business, and who feel a pride in contributing to its successful establishment, because it is a Philadelphia enterprise; and the second is the powerful aid of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which, with its branches, feeders, and connections reaching every mportant city in the West, gathers the grain, pork, lard, and tobacco, which constitute the bulk of the freight of all out-going European vessels, and transfers them mmediately from its cars to the holds of the steamers ying at the docks on the Delaware.

It is now more than a year since the Pennsylvania made her first trip, and the enterprise has got beyond the experimental stage. Fall cargoes are carried on every voyage, and since the first of June many cabin passengers have been turned away because there was no room for them, every berth being engaged weeks advance. Two British built steamers, the Absottsford and Kemilworth, have been transferred to the line from the Red Star Line (Antwerp), in order to make a weekly service. These will probably be replaced next year by additional Delaware-built boats, which will make the ine completely American. I suppose it is no secret that money was lost last year by the Company. Tals was no more than than was expected, They did not get all their ships running until the Summer travel was over, and it naturally took time to win the confidence of shippers and travelers. In the hands of the present agents, Messrs. Peter Wright & Sons, the line is paying well, and there can be no doubt that it will prove more and more remunerative, and will from year to year add new vessels to its fleet. The problem of how to revive American commerce is therefore solved, and simple enough the dution is. It is to build American ships, man them with American crews, and put them upon the ocean to compete with the snips of the world. "The way to re-sume is to resume," said Horace Greeley, when asked how the country could get back to specie payments. The way to revive our commerce is to revive it," said the practical Philadelphians, and they went to work and stablished their itne of Liverpool steamships.

It has been claimed all along by the theorists who favored a system of Congressional aid to stimulate foreign trade in American bottoms that the English could build iron vessels a great deal cheaper than they could be built in this country, and that the expense of coming a ship of any other nationality was much less than of an American ship. In these two elements of first cost and running expense we were supposed to be at a fatal disadvantage. The experience of the American Steamship Company has shown that this is, in a great degree, an erroneous idea; that steamers cost riais and workmanship the saving would have been triding. The chief Rems of running expense are coals, provisions, and wages. In respect to the two first a British vessel has no advantage over an American, for both buy their supplies in whichever of their terminal ports they can be had to the best advantage, and must coal for each voyage. American seamen receive higher wages than English or German, but this difference would not aggregate a large sum in a steamer's yearly expense account. The cost of American built steamers being therefore, about the same now as of equally good steamers built on the Clyde, and the expense of running them not materially greater, may we not expect to see the Philadelphia line the pioneer of many others, and look forward to the time in the near future when, of the dozan passoning steamers which sail out of New-York every week for European ports, two or three at least will carry the American colors!

In speed, stanchness, sea going qualities, and beauty of model, the American steamers fairly rank with the best of the foreign boats running to New-York. Their length is 355 feet, breadth of beam at feet, and depth of hold at feet. They have accommodations for 75 irrst-class passengers and for about 800 intermediate and steerage passengers. The starrenous are unusually large and comfortance, and have many conveniences in the way of racks, hooks for clothing and toner fixtures wife; an experienced voyager knows how to value. Steerage triffing. The chief items of running expense are

passengers are treated like human beings and not like cattle, and are provided with mattresses and pillows, and with separate rooms for women and families. None of the foreign lines, as far as I know, have such clean, decent and comfortable arrangements for this class of passengers. Ten life boats are carried by each ship, and besides, ten metallic life rafus with compartments for bread and water. In case an accident should happen with a full complement of passengers on hoard, every soul could be kept affoat on the rafts or in the boats. This is something that cannot be said of any other steamers crossing the Atlantic. The boats carried by foreign steamers would not hold one-half of the people on board when the steerings is packed with emigrants. The freights of the line are of about the same nature as those carried by the steamers that run to New-York—wheat, cornection, tobacco, cheese, applies, park, smoked meats, and large eachy on outward voyages, and mixed linears. the steamers that ran to New-York—wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco, cheese, apples, pork, smoked meats, and lard, chiefly on outward voyages, and intecllaneous foreign merchandise on the return trips. The facilities for transferring freight from the cars to the steamer, and vice versa, without the expense of handling and warehousing, are a decided advantage. Most of the importations are for Philadelphia merchants, but of late Chicago, St. Louis and Chicannati merchants are nationizing the line. The time between the Capes of the Delaware and Queenstown is a little over nine days in fair weather. In view of the fact that the distance is about 100 miles greater than from New York this is very fast time, and has been excelled by only a few of the English vessels.

STHE PLYMOUTH CHURCH INQUIRY.

REPLY OF THEODORE TILTON TO THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Beecher's letter to his Committee of six church members, requesting them to investigate his character against Mr. Tilton's allusion to an offense and apploay in his Bacon letter, has elicited a roply from Mr. Tilton. It is addressed, as Mr. Beecher's was, to the Committee. It is as follows:
To the Investigating Committee.
GENTLEMEN: When, on Friday last, I met you at yo

Gentleman: When, on Friday last, I met von at your finvitation, the appointment of your Committee had not then been made known to the proide. You sat in a private capacity. Moreover, one of your legal advisers had previously given me a hope that if, on my appearance before you, I would preserve a judicious reticence concerning the worst aspects of the case, I might thereby facilities, through you, such a moderate public presentation of Mr. Beecher's offense and apology as would close rather than prolong the existing scandal. I rejoiced in this hope, and promptly reciprocated the kindly feeling which was reported to me as shared by you all toward myself and family.

Accordingly, when I met you in conference, my brief statement was, for instance, the two following points: First, that my letter to Dr. Bacon who written, not as an act of aggression but of self-defense, arising, as therein set forth, from great and grievous provocation by your pastor, your church, the Brooklyn Council, and

One of the members of the Examining Committee was shown Mr. Titton's letter and asked if there was any thing new to communicate with reference to the invesforeign ships established every year between New-York | tigation. He replied that there was nothing that the Committee could yet make public. He was glad that Mr. Tilton had promised to come forward and state the ail the talk in Congress, they saw no good reason why ground of his complaint against Mr. Beecher. He

THE COURTS.

A CAPITALIST'S TROUBLES. STEPHEN II. ALDEN'S BAIL REDUCED-THE MOTION

TO VACATE THE ORDER OF ARREST DENIED. Judge Lawrence of the Supreme Court rendered a decision yesterday in the case of Abram D. Hongland against Stephen H. Alden, reducing the bail of the defendant to \$10,000, and desying the motion to discharge an order of arrest fixing ball at \$23,000, under which Mr. Alden has been in the custody of the Sheriff for the past two months.

Mr. Alden was a wealthy capitalist and stock operator, who lost nearly all of his property during the September panic through ventures which he claused were made under the advice of Daniel Drew. Although the suit is brought in the name of Hongland, Mr. Alden avers that this is only a cover; that his daughter, Mrs. naturally chose their own city for its home terminus. | no truth in the pretended gift to her of the bonds and their subsequent conversion, and that, consequently, he the past two months. The text of the opinion is ap-

pended:

The affidavits in this case are directly conflicting, and it is apparent that on one side or the other flagrant perfury has been committed. The action is brought by the plaintiff as the assignce of one Mrs. Trubec to recover damages for the allegod conversion of certain bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad, and which are alleged to have been the property of Mrs. Trubec, who is the daughter of the defendant, at the time of such conversion. In such cases the 19th section of the Code permits an order of arrest to issue, and such an order having been issued in this case, the defendant now moves to vacate the same. I do not see how the motion can be granted. The cause of action stated in the complaint and the grounds of the arrest are the same, and under the authorities. I am compelled to hold that I cannot decide the disputed the arrest are the same, and that I cannot decide the disputed in compelled to hold that I cannot decide the disputed juestion, and substantially the issues in favor of the iefendant on affiliavits. The assignee in this case is ust as much entitled to an order of arrest as the as-signer would have been if she had brought the action. I am about, in the event of my not vacating the ord arrest, to reduce the amount of ball required to be a by the defendant. After much reflection I am arrest, to reduce the amount of an required to be given by the defendant. After much reflection I am convinced that it is my daily to make such reduction. While I am not at liberty, under the authorities above referred to, to pass apon the disputed facts, I think that I am at liberty to take into consideration all the creumstances as disclosed by the affidivits in determining the question as to the proper bail to be required of the defendant. There are certainly many facts which seem to indicate that this action may have been brought for the gratification of malice rather than for the recovery of damages actually sustained.

If so, the bail should not be made so high as to render it impossible for the detendant to obtain it; and, on the other mand, should not be reduced to so low an amount of the final decision of the case. Governed by these considerations, I have determined to reduce the amount of the bail to \$16,000. Let an order be entered to that effect. The motion to vacate the order is denied.

Win, Henry Anthon and Win, Failerton appeared in tavor of the motion, and Brown, Hall, and Vanderpoel

tavor of the motion, and Brown, Hall, and Vanderpoel were opposed.

INGENIOUS LEGAL METHODS.

A trick of convicted criminals to shorten the term of their confinement in the Penttentiary, or more properly, perhaps, a device of their counsel, was exed vesterday before Judge Lawrence in Chambers of the Supreme Court. It seems that a man named Booth was convicted in the Court of Special Sessions about six months ago and sentenced to haif a year's imprisonment in the Penntentiary. On March 10 he was taken out and brought before a Judge of the Supreme Court on a writ of habeas corpus, in order that, as was laimed, the constitutionality of the Police Justice act might be tested. A decision adverse to the prisoner being received, the case was carried to the Court of Appeals and the prisoner, pending the action of that court, was allowed to remain in the Tombs instead of being sent back to the Penitentiary. Now, the six months prescribed for his imprisonment having expired, Mr. Hummel of Howe & Hummel went into court yesterday and gravely asked for the prisoner's discharge. The District-Attorney promptly opposed this, and informed Judge Lawrence that it was an old and frequent

trick to shorten sentences by getting the prisoners into the fombs on pretended writs of haucas corpus.

Judge Lawrence said that there were on an average nine out of ten of these cases which were fraudulent in this respect. Mr. Hummel indignantly repudiated the imputation that there was a trick in this particular case. He said the papers before his Honor showed that this case was taken to Albany and there argued. The the imputation that there was a trick in this particular case. He said the papers before his Honor showed that this case was taken to Albany and there argued. The Judge at Supreme Court inforced the habeas corpus "prisoner remanded," and if the officer in charge took him to the Tombs instead of the Peniteutiary, has the unfortunate prisoner to suffer three months additional imprisonment. It was not the prisoner's fault that he was not taken to the Peniteutiary,

Judge Liwrence having replied that he would consider the application, Mr. Hummel said: "Here was another case, the case of Thompson. I am ready to argue, but the District-Attorney is not; and I consent to an adjournment. In 92 cases out of 100 the delays are caused by the District-Attorney. The counsel are always prepared with their case."

afways prepared with their case

CRIMINAL NOTES.

At the Tombs Police Court vesterday, Mathet O'Neil was held in \$5,000 hair for stabling buniel Medicines of N. 100 Mullicry et. on June 19. Eight inspectors of election, who were indicted on June 18 for ofenses against the Electron law in the general electron of 1873; appeared before District-Allorsey Phage pentersay and part have in \$1,000 each.

At the Yorkville Police Court vesterday Charles

charge of assaulting Officer Castle of the Nineteenth Precinct, who had ordered them to cease annoying the people at Second-st. and First-ave. At the Essex Market Police Court vesterday, Jus-

In the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday smee and Henry Supple. Charles Woods, and John Gunar were artificed on a charge of hungtary in entering the St. Denis Hotel and leading \$10 worth of signars and \$81 in money. Justice Marzar beld on in \$2.000 half each. A Officer Willow of the Sixteenth Precinct as patrolling his beat in Tenth-are, near Trents-arkthest. on Sunday rening, is was set upon by five roughs, one of whom, Edward Desiry of a, \$10 West Twenty-fifthest, stubbed him in the face with a penknife. In the Court of General Sessions vesterday, be

Supreme Court-Chambers-By Judge Donohne matter of Heatherton.—demorandum; reference ordered. In the natter of Cromby.—The present must be remeded; memorandum; demorandum, and Wilson.—Menton to continue injunction granded, with £10 costs; reference ordered.

Sacciast Term—By Judge Van Brunt,—Douglas act. Douglas; Timp on et al. agt. Mitchell et al.—Memorandums for course.

Common Pleas-Special Term-By Judge Van Brunt.

CALENDARS-THE DAY. SCPREME COURT-CHAMBERS-LAWRENCE, J.

40. Tredwell agt. Pomerov. &c. 125. Shaw and Wilcox Co. agt. 46. Mortle agt. Dater. &c. 121. Some agt. Churchill. 65. Matter of Anderson. 154. Art. if agt. Weckman impld. 165. Thereson agt. Worth. &c. Conway.

121. Some agt. Churchill.
154. Avil figt. McKenna imrdd.
165. Theresen agt. Worth, An.
166. Charassen agt. Worth, An.
166. Charassen agt. Gen, Ke.
170. Cornor, chend, Ar. Guddens Run Coan and I. Co.
103. Palicendum agt. Inness.
194. Westle agt. Morrow, Ac.
116. Booth agt. North.
106. Howard Mission House agt.
The Mayor, Ac., N. Y.

MARINE COURT-TRIAL TEEN-PART 5. - MCADAM J. Pleischaueragt, Nussiann. 1365, Tolett act. Bankers

.Luke agt, Smith. .Ross agt, Klichler, imp?d.

et al.
4880. Groil agt. Heroke.

yp. J. - Edward Medlinger, areen,

DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN MAILS.

TURSDAY, Juny 14.

Maily for Europe, yin Queenstown and Loverbood, per steamship Idaho close at 12:30 p. m. A Supposementary Mail is close at the Post-Office at 25p. m. Steamship sails at 5 p. m. from they 5, 45 N. M. Mails for Hayans direct by steamship Mairo Castle, cases at 2 p. m. A Supposementary Mail is closed at the Post-Office at 2:40 p. m. Steamship sails at 5 p. m. from Pley No. 13 N. S. Mails for Europe, via Queenstown and Laverbood, per the steamship scotta, close at 1 a. m. A Supplementary Mail is closed at the Post-Office at 2:45 p. m. Steamship sails at 3 p. m. from Cunard Dock, Jersey City.

Jersey Ultr.

For German, direct. Swiss, and Canish Mail. via Bremen, by steamship Wesser, mails close at 12 M. A. Supplementary Mail is closed at the Post-Office at 1.30 L. m. Steamship rails at 2 p. m. from Pier food a Third-st. Richolsen.

West-many control of the Newmohip varie at 2 p. m., from Pier foot of Third-at. Hoboken.

PHURSDAY, JULY 18.

Malls for Europe via Primachi, the boung and Humburg, by steamship Stievia, close at 11:30 s. m. A Supportmentary Man is closed at the Post-Office at 1:15 b. m. Steamship sails at 2 b. m. from poer foot at Thirbest, clindowen.

Maits for Havana direct, by stoamship City of New York close at 2 s. m. A Suppostmentary Man is closed at the Post-Office at 2:340 p.m. Steamship sails at 3 b. m. From Pier So. 3 N. R.

Maits for Havit, Curacoa, Venemein, Soc., by the steamship Claribel, close at 4 p. m. Steamship sails at 3 p. m. from Pier So. 5 S. R.

Mails for Newfoundiana close at the Newfork Post-Office every day 4 b p. m., Tai Haitiata.

Mails for South Pathe and Central America, her the steamship Companion of the Companion

termiship Cellie, close at 0.50 a. m. Steamship sails at 0 a. m., non Pier No. 52 North Birver. For Great Birthain and Continent, by the steamship Marn, mails close at 11:30 a. m. A Samplementorry Marl is closed at the Post-Office at 115 p. m. Steamship sails at 2 p. m., from Fier text or Thirdest,

Hobolen.

Mails for Stettin direct, by the steambly Washington, close at 11.301 a.m. Steamship sails at 2 p. m., from Pier foot of Fourth-st. Roboken. at Mails close at 11 o'close a.m. The Post-Office is oven from 3 a.m. to 11 a.m. m. to it a. us.

MONDAY Juny 20.

Mails for Santo Romingo Samana etc., by the steamble Ashland
close at 2 p. m. Steamship sails at 3 p. m., from Per No. 12 North

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

PROM ASPINWALL—In Steaming Calcul, July 18—Mrs. A. Rethal, L. W. Davis, wife and sen. J. H. Connad's and wife. Miss E. G. Hutch, T. S. Kaoy, Laura Billett, J. M. Beach, J. A. Pjerce, Miss Scionaux, B. Chainers, G. A. Morrison, wife and inlant Miss Vick, Mrs. Pells, Chan, Levins, Miss Fossett, Howard Church, Miss Balch, Char, Frieder, G. C. Goldard, A. P. Emisette, Miss Ryndell, Miss Jones, Miss Hantord, Miss Bostwick, Mrs. Bigelow, Nins Perceval, Mrs. M. Melling, B. F. Books, Augusta Walton, L. Crow, Elwin Lodge, Arthar McDuncan, Geo. Reen, Mary Hamilton and two children, Mr. Sharn Dr. Spear, U. S. N. Geo. Mamilton, B. M. Smith, James Glym, Mad. DeVillars, Miss Meirs, Mrs. Markus, Mr. R. Hulbuch, Rossell Keith, H. F. Clark, B. F. Books, Thos Baron, A. H. Maduro, C. Desiaberg, F. Zanato, wife, two children and surse, J. Unuberbeis, W. Duss, H. W. Sega, Mrs. C. S. Whee, two children and nurse, Gen. Thornopton and daughter, Miss Rathburth.

MINIATURE ALMANAC,
Sun dies..... 4:40 Sun'sets...... 7:30 Moon sets..... 8:45

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORKfrir 13. PORT OF NEW-TORK

CLEARED.

Steamship Brancois, Bring Portland, J. P. Ames.
Steamship Bristol, Wing Portland, J. P. Ames.
Steamship Bristol, Wing Portland, J. P. Britandelpin, Jones Hand,
Bark Cores, Novi, Is., Ognal, Bristol, Eng., J. C. Schan
Bark Doe, Novi, Is., Ognal, Bristol, Eng., J. C. Schan
Bark Village Ogneen Brist, Horner, Stocation, Boys, Bark

Bark M. S. Peterson, Kindsen, Cork or Falmouth, J.

Bark M. S. Peterson, Kindsen, Cork or Falmouth, Funch, Edye & Co.
Bark Anna Oneta (Ital.), Costar, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.
Bark Dromning Louise (Nor.), Lorsen, Rotterdam, C. Tohnas & Co.
Brig Weeley & Symour Br.), Suber, Liverpool, J. F. Whiter & Co.
Brig Varenger (Nor.), Sandsen, Copenhagen, Fanch, Edye & Co.
Brig Aumi, Port., Garcia, Lisbon, Hagremerer & Bruen,
Sebr. Gla Paimer, Paimer, New-Berford, Rackett & Bro.
Sebr. Eligha T. Smith, Baker, New-Berford, Regisson & Wood,
Sebr. Samuel E. Fabers, Lyman, St. Johns N. F. Fisher & Co.
Sebr. Rebecca Ann Br.), Fortan, Symon, Miller & Houghton,
Sebr. Ocean Wave, Mark. Para vin Cran, G. Amsinek & Co.
Sebr. Lavinia Bell, Barlis, Barrons, Van Brant & Bro.
Sebr. Lilen Morrison, Boder.
Bark Ferrera (Ital.), Cadiro, Marsedles, James Hener,
Bark Perrera (Ital.), Cadiro, Marsedles, James Hener,
Bark John Griffin, Westberg, Havans, James Hener,
Bark Din Griffin, Westberg, Havans, James Hener,
Bark Don Griffin, Westberg, Havans, James Hener,
Bark Petersa (Ital.), Cadiro, Aspinwall July 6, with mdes, and pass, to

seife Mail Steamship Co. Sebr. Win. H. Keeney, Beers. Fernandina, Pla., 6 days, with yellow

pine.
Schr. Sarah Jane, Allen, Virginia.
Schr. Maria Jane, Soper, Virginia.
Schr. Trade Wing, Bryant, Hichmond.

Scar. Trace wind, Bryant, Richmond.

MEMORANDA.

The British racht Marcia, of Cowes, Warler, from La Have, N. S., with a pleasure party on board, arrived at Boston on the 13th. The Marcia is owned by the Ear, of Charlyille.

Marcia is owned by the Est, of Charlyshie.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

Bostox, July 13.—Arrived stemathing John S. Hopkins, from Baltimore: Norman from Philadelphia; Gen. Whitney, from New-York; Jark Scottani, from Elizabethnott, briga Mirella, from Arceibo, Westwood, from Ponce, P. R., Tarce Cheers, from Barbadiess; Annie Gardner, from Philadelphia; schrs. Monisto, from Zara, Caleb Katon, from Received.

Harmon.
Lawres, Del., Jair 1th.—The tug America reports having boarded the happ Gardiner Colly at 5 p. m., sentenday, of Five Fathom Lightship. She praceeded to New-York. Arrived, ship John Pasten, from Buenon Ayen, for orders. Sailed, schr. Nellie Cashing, for Boston.

dyon, for others. Salled, schr. Neille Cashing, for Boston.

POREIGN PORTS.

QUERNSTOWN, July 13.—The American Line steamship Pennsylvania, Harris, from Philadelpian July 2, for Liverpood, arrived nere to-day.

MOVILLE, July 13.—The Allao Line steamship Prassans. Dailon, from Quebec July 3, for Liverpood, arrived here to-day.

Approximate. June 26.—Arrived, schr. Putosi, from Brunswick, Ga. Salled, Jung A. Tarthor, for Pennscola.

HAYSAN, July 13.—the steamship Columbus arrived here yesterday morning, from New-York. DISASTERS.

DISASTERS.

GLOUCRSTER. Mass. July 13.—The sahr. Fairy Queen. Hamilton, of Lyran, was run into and sunk by the extr. W. S. Baker. Pierce. Sunday Morning about 20 miles of Cape Ann, it being very dark and longy at the time. The captain and every had barrely time to save themselves when the vessel such thous. Sixty barrels of mackers, and \$500 in mover were lost, besides the clothing of the crew.

NEW CASTAR. Del., July 13.—The schr. George Washington. from Baracos, went sground on thouse Island Bar on Saturday, but got off sitions damage, and pasced up this morning.

SPOKEN.

June 24. lat 45 35, long 85 3, sup Gerhard (Ger.), from Sew-Tork for Hamborg.

or Hamburg.
July 4, lat. 44 15, long. 43 14, ship Prins Albert (Ger.), from Ham-mer for New-York.
June 26, lat. 49, long. 15, ship O'Thyona (Ger.), from Bremen for June 26, lat. 49, long. 15, ably O'Thyon (Ger.), from Bremen for ew-lork. June 20, lat. 48.52, long. 27.58, bank Helen Campbell (Br.), from onder for Beston.

MOVEMENTS OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMERS. Steamship Japan arrived at Yokohama, Japan, 7th July, from

Francisco. Steamship Colorado sailed from Hong Kong 12th June, for San Pran-C.SO TA FORDAMA, full passengers and freight.

Steambip China arrived at San Francisco 19th July, from Hong Kong and Yokohama, with 19th passengers, 43 cabin, and 1,300 tons seas.

1.180 tons of which are for New-York via Passma.

Steambip Colon arrived at this port 13th July, from Aspinwall, making trip in 6 dars and 13 tons, actual running time, and will sail

or Asymmall Saturday, 18th liest, at soon. Steamship City of Panama sailed from Asymmall 12th July, with 707

| For Latest Shap Acres see Fifth Page. |